THE TIMES.

VOL. III.—NO. 27. MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891. Price 5 cents.

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Dress Buttons at	$	5c.	Worth $		20c.
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ats, Feed Wheat, Chopped Grain, Bran & Shorts.
Have also received a Car Load of SALT for Draiy and Stock.
E. A. Baker & Co.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1891.

THE MOOSE JAW NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Candidates for the representation of the Moose Jaw district in the next Legislative Assembly, took place in Campbell's Hall on Saturday last, at which Mr. J. G. Gordon and Mr. J. H. Ross were nominated.

At the close of the nomination Mr. Gordon stated that he understood Mr. Ross had called a meeting for the afternoon and as he had not returned from Willow Bunch, he, (Gordon) would not take advantage of his absence, to hold a meeting. The few who had gathered to the nomination then dispersed.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL ACT.

The Manitoba School Act of 1890 was, last week, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada, in the case of Barrett, vs. the city of Winnipeg. The act was passed in the session of 1890, by Hon. Joseph Martin as Attorney General in the Greenway Government. In effect it abolished separate schools by making everybody Roman Catholic and Protestant, liable to public school assessment. In conformity with the act the City Council of Winnipeg passed by-laws Nos. 180 and 182 enforcing the assessment. Against this assessment and to test the constitutionality of the Act, a Roman Catholic ratepayer named Barrett appealed. The case came up before Mr. Justice Killam and he sustained the by-laws. From this decision an appeal was made to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba and Judge Killam's decision was upheld, Judge Dubuc dissenting. The Roman Catholics of Manitoba then appealed to the Dominion Government to disallow the Act, but the answer received was that they had redress in the higher courts if they were being illegally oppressed. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, who have now reversed the decision of the Manitoba Courts, and declared the act *ultra vires*. The reasons for the decision of the Supreme Court are set forth by Chief Justice Ritchie, in which his colleagues concurred, as follows:—

"The chief justice compared this case with the New Brunswick School Act, and pointed out that the clause in the British North America Act protecting the rights and privileges established by law in respect of denominational schools at the time of Confederation was amended on being transcribed into the Manitoba Act of Union in 1871 by inserting the words "or practice" after the words "by law." The chief justice thought there was a system of denominational schools established by practice in Manitoba at the time of union, and this act of 1890, by compelling Roman Catholics to contribute to the support of Public Schools and at the same time to find means of educating their children according to their own religious belief prejudiced and injuriously affected the privileges Catholics enjoyed by practice before the union with Canada."

The action of the Provincial Government will be awaited with interest, and the probabilities are that the case will be carried to the highest court in the realm, the British Privy Council. The great majority of the people of Manitoba and the Northwest are opposed, on principle, to the granting of state aid to denominational schools, but, fortunately for the Northwest, when the time comes to deal with the question, no such obstacles will be met as prevents the will of the people of Manitoba from being carried out.

Saskatchewan Herald, Battleford: "A few days ago Finlayson & Day had a strange experience while taking their cattle to their winter range at Jackfish Lake. They had got their band, numbering 220 head, on a sandbar within forty yards of the north bank of the river, when most of the band showed a reluctance to take to the water. After a long time had been spent in trying to force them in, a portion of the band, including a large number of calves under a month old, made a sudden break for a small sandbar above the one to which they had been taken. No sooner had they got footing on it than they sank out of sight, and nothing was seen except a seething, turbulent agitation of the island. The herdsmen thought they had seen the last of their stock, when, in less time than it takes to read this, the current caught the agitated sand and carried it down stream, leaving the cattle swimming in deep water, with not a sign of the island left. All were then safely landed, with the exception of one animal that was smothered in the sand.

AUNTY'S ADVICE.—"My brother had severe summer complaint about a year ago and no remedies seemed to relieve him. At last my aunt advised us to try Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and before he had taken one bottle he was entirely cured."—Adelaide Crittenden, Baldwin, Ont.

MRS. GEO. RENDLE.—Mrs. Geo. Rendle, of Galt, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for it is a sure cure for all summer complaints. We are never without it in the house. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Price, 35c.

KEMNAY ACCIDENT.

Finding of the Jury that Held the Inquest on the Victims.

BRANDON, Nov. 3.—The inquest on the victims of the Kemnay railway accident has been concluded at length and the terms of its verdict are as follows: "That the death of the said Wesley Joll was caused by a railway accident at Kemnay gravel pit on the Canadian Pacific Railway on the twentieth day of October, 1891, and the said accident was caused by train 67 (stock train) running into the caboose of train 62 (way freight) and that your jury find the following: The accident was caused, firstly, by Chief Train Dispatcher E. B. Fink, of Moose Jaw failing to include a message ordering Conductor Chester, of train 62, to stop at Kemnay gravel pit or transfer to the succeeding train dispatcher, when leaving duty; secondly, to Conductor Chester of train 62, having not made due efforts to protect his train; and that your jury make the following recommendations: 1st, We urge upon the Canadian Pacific Railway company the necessity, as a matter of safety, of using air brakes on all stock or fast freight trains; 2nd, That no train be allowed to leave the station until the preceding train has reached the next station ahead; 3rd, That agents be compelled to report at once the arrival and departure of all trains at all stations, as we find that there has been great neglect in reporting trains."

How such a verdict, throwing blame on a Train Dispatcher, by a jury who know nothing at all of the working of a railway system, is hard to understand. The general opinion here, among railway men is that the verdict of the jury, is very unjust to Mr. Fink.

ELECTION NOTES.

The Election Campaign is increasing in interest as polling day approaches. Both sides are hard at work and meetings in the interests of the Candidates, are being held nightly throughout the district. Mr. Gordon's friends are confident of placing him at the head of the poll, while Mr. Ross' supporters are equally confident of his re-election. There appears to be a great number of doubtful voters, which neither side can count on for a certainity until polling day. The temperance vote is also an enigma, and the majority are very non-committal as to whether they have decided to not vote for either candidate or follow their political inclinations in the absence of a Prohibition Candidate.

Returning Officer J. N. McDonald had rather a rough experience while driving across country from Chamberlain Station on the Prince Albert branch to the Qu'Appelle Valley during the storm last Friday. There was no trail, and the storm raged furiously among the hills north of Buffalo Lake. The prospect of a night on the prairie was not very pleasant, but fortunately the ranche of Mr. W. C. Saunders was reached just at dark, and instead of a cold bed on the lonely prairie, the warm hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Saunders was enjoyed. He reached town next day just half an hour before the time appointed to hold the nomination of Candidates.

Mr. J. G. Gordon spent two nights last week on the prairie, having missed the trail in going to Caron and Marlborough to hold meetings.

Mr. J. H. Ross' friends were very anxious on Saturday and Sunday, he not returning as expected on Friday night from Willow Bunch. As he was accompanied by Mr. Aspdin, no fears were entertained as to his safety but it was thought that possibly their horses might have broken loose during the storm of Friday. A search party was sent out on Monday morning, and met the two travellers a few miles south of town. They report very deep snow among the hills.

An Election notice showing the polling divisions, in the Moose Jaw Electoral District, with polling places as fixed by the Returning Officer will be found in another column. This is the largest district in the North West Territories and contains the greatest number of polling divisions.

WOLSELEY, Nov. 3.—Messrs. B. P. Richardson and J. P. Bill were nominated here for the assembly last Saturday. As the former gentleman carried the constituency by a majority of six three years ago, the contest is likely to be a very close one. Each talks as if the only uncertainty in his mind in regard to the result was the amount of his majority.

HENRY G. JAMES.—Henry G. James, of Winnipeg, Man., writes: "For several years I was troubled with pimples and irritations of the skin. After other remedies failed I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and since then I have been quite free from my complaint. B.B.B. will always occupy a place in my house."

A good advertisement is the best of all possible salesmen. It is a salesman who never sleeps; who goes after business early and late; accosts the merchant in his shop, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office, the lady at her breakfast table; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to thousands of people every morning and evening, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

The Life of Sir John.

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the Toronto Empire, has been forwarded to us, with the request to publish the same:—

SIR,—Many years ago I proposed to Sir John Macdonald that I should write the story of his life. He concurred, and I have since devoted a great deal of time and labor to the collection of the necessary material. In 1882 Mr. J. E. Collins published a book entitled "The Life and Times of Sir John Macdonald." As soon as this came to my knowledge I immediately wrote to Sir John, who was then at Riviere du Loup, to ascertain to what degree, if any, it had been authorised by him, and what opinion he had formed of it. His reply was: "I do not think it amounts to much; I declined giving him any information, as I did not want to make myself in any way responsible for the book." It has recently been announced in your columns that Mr. Mercer Adam proposed re-issuing this work, with the addition of such new matter as will bring it down to date. The connection of the name of Mr. Mercer Adam with that of Sir John Macdonald strikes every one as a startling incongruity. What could be more inappropriate than that the life of the father of the National Policy should be written by the secretary of the Commercial Union Club! Sir John's many friends in all parts of the Dominion fully realize this, and I have been frequently and strongly urged to at once publish my book. I have experienced great reluctance to appear on the scene so soon after the late sad occurrences, for I have felt that what might be regarded as commendable enterprise on the part of a stranger would be indecent haste in the case of a relative; but the weight of opinion is so strongly against any further delay, that I am impelled to follow the views of my friends and present to the public the result of twelve years' labor and research. As his near connection, it will not only be conceded that my heart has been in the work as no stranger's could be expected to be, but that I have knowledge which outsiders could not possibly have. Having a sincere belief in the wisdom of his policy and the purity of his motives, I have striven to make these clear, without at the same time hurting the feelings of those who may have disagreed with him. I do not think it is unliberal for me to add that I find it impossible to credit Mr. Adam with a profound belief in his own doctrines and at the same time the ability and desire to treat of Sir John Macdonald's policy, acts and motives with fairness and impartiality, and that his additions to a book which Sir John considered "did not amount to much" will fall far short of doing justice to his subject.

Yours, etc.
J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON.

HOSPITAL ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment was given in Campbell's Hall on Monday evening in aid of Medicine Hat General Hospital, at which about 260 were notted. The programme given below was successfully carried out and greatly appreciated by the audience.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Solo, Mrs. H. G. Hatfield.
2. Address, Rev. W. L. Clay.
3. Vocal Solo, "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," Mrs. Feehan.
4. Reading, "Wild Zingarella," Miss Lily Evans.
5. Vocal Solo, "Battle of the Baltic," Mr. Galletly.
6. Vocal solo, Selected, Mrs. Barclay.
7. Reading, "How Ruby Played," Miss Lily Evans.
8. Vocal Duet, "When Ye Gang Awa' Jamie," Mrs. Barclay and Mr. Galletly.
9. Indian Club Swinging, Miss Lily Evans.
10. Vocal Solo, "The Vale of Charmont," Mrs. Feehan.
11. Vocal Solo, "Excelsior," Mr. Galletly.
12. Reading, "Shamus O'Brien," Miss Lily Evans.
13. Vocal Solo, Selected, Mrs. Barclay.
14. Reading, Selected, Miss Lily Evans.
15. Vocal Duet, "Reuben and Rachel," Mrs. Barclay and Mr. Galletly.
16. Vocal Solo, "Killarney," Mrs. Feehan.
17. Vocal Solo, "The Grave of Bonaparte," Mr. Galletly.
18. Tableaux of the Emotions, Miss Lily Evans.

We are requested to announce that another entertainment will be given in a few weeks, of which announcement will be made later on.

We notice in several of our exchanges that big steers have been butchered in a number of places lately. The Miner, of Nelson, was quite tickled in a recent issue because one had been killed there that weighed something like 800 lbs. One that ate at an ordinary everyday sort of affair here. Last week Mr. McSherry, manager of Hall Bro's. store here, killed a steer that tipped the scales at 1,260 lbs. dressed, and there are some bigger ones to fall back on. Many of our exchanges have anything further to say on the subject, now is the opportunity.—Golden Era.

THE LADIES INTERESTED
In The Distribution of
$1,500.00!

A SPIRIT OF FRIENDLY RIVAL RY STIRRED UP!

THE LADIES ALIVE
To The Great Importance of The Undertaking!!

The ladies of Canada are delighted; husbands note with pleasure the smiling faces of wives and daughters; indeed, the whole country is stirred up with a pleasurable excitement.

It simply announces this,—that the manufacturers of the celebrated and universally used Diamond Dyes have inaugurated a grand competition scheme known as the "Diamond Dye Competition," which is free by thousands open to every mother, wife and daughter of our broad Dominion.

No less a sum than $1,500.00 will be distributed to the mothers, wives and daughters of Canada, in first, second and third prizes. This sum is really being returned to the consumers of Diamond Dyes. Every lady in Canada can afford to become a competitor and has sufficient intelligence and ability to make up some of the articles mentioned in the long and varied list. Ample time is afforded on all for experimenting and becoming perfect as competitors for the large cash prizes offered.

It is an unprecedented act of liberality on the part of the wealthy manufacturers of Diamond Dyes, and never before attempted by any similar institution in the world; and the public have the most ample proof that every promise will be faithfully carried out.

During the season the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes have contributed liberally in country fairs, in order to encourage domestic economy and Art. Small and almost unknown concerns have tried to stimulate this character of work, by the offer of insignificant sums of from one to three dollars, that would not in any instance defray cost of dyeing and the making up of goods called for. We feel sure these unfortunates have not yet discovered the fact that the ladies value too highly their time and materials, to be lured by such trifling and miserly prizes.

The fairs of our country having closed for the season, the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes mean to keep the ladies busy during the long autumn and winter evenings, by offering large and substantial prizes in keeping with the character of work asked for.

The production of every competitor will form an exhibit in the large and well-equipped Diamond Dye establishment in Montreal, and three of the largest and best known Dry Goods firms in Canada have promised experts to award the prizes. These well-known houses are Henry Morgan & Co., Henry & N. R. Hamilton, and John Murphy & Co. Graham & Co., proprietors of the Montreal "Daily Star" and "Family Herald and Weekly Star," have signified their willingness to act as judges on the various Essays sent forward for competition.

Young and old, rich and poor, have an equal chance in this magnificent and novel competition scheme; therefore all should willingly enter. If you have not yet received a book giving full particulars of the contest, write at once to the Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, who will send it post free.

We are asked to remind our readers of the fact that all intending competitors should at once signify their intentions of becoming competitors, by sending in the form, properly filled up, which is found on page 15 of the book referred to. We wish to impress upon our people the fact that this contest is absolutely free to all. There is no cost for books, no entrance fee, and no money to be sent forward; it is as free to all as the air we breathe. We trust our people will do what they can in this competition, and thus sustain the reputation of our women and girls as adepts in household work and art.

The Dominion Publishing Company of Vancouver, B. C., inform us that they are now ready to appoint canvassers for the biography of Sir John A. Macdonald, by his nephew, Col. J. P. Macpherson, M. A., A. D. C. This book containing 1100 pages and fully illustrated, including two fine steel engravings of the late Premier, is the only one written with Sir John's concurrence and approval. Before his death the late Premier revised the manuscript himself. The book was approaching completion when the distinguished statesman died, and Col. Macpherson, who has been engaged on the work for over twelve years, has just completed the final chapters. The fame of Sir John is as great in Canada, that no Canadian, of whatever political party, should consider his library complete without this work, which cannot fail to be an interesting synopsis of the history of the Dominion. Hastily prepared, inaccurate biographies have been placed on the market, intended only as catch pennies, and necessarily defective because their authors have not had access to the original sources of information, we think the public have been sufficiently warned against the trashy and wholly unreliable character of these so-called biographies.

Baroness Macdonald has kindly expressed the hope "that the book may be successful from every point of view," and Mr. Hugh Macdonald, who has carefully read most of the manuscript, says: "I can honestly congratulate you upon the success of your work."

The Dominion Publishing Company are the sole general agents for the North West Territories, and those wishing for exclusive territory should apply at once to this house for particulars and terms.

On Thursday morning another flow of natural gas was struck in the well now being sunk by the C. P. Company at Medicine Hat. The Times says: "The flow is not very strong, but it burns with a clear, dry flame. Work is still going on and it is expected that the strong flow struck in the citizens' well will be reached in a short time. The gas struck has the same strong odor of oysters that is perceptible in the other well."

THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

Why the Treaty Proposed by Mr. Blaine Was Rejected.

A writer in the *Review of Reviews* gives some new information as to why the Hawaiians rejected the treaty recently proposed by Mr. Blaine. It seems the miscarriage of that project was owing to the influence of the Dominion Government astutely brought to bear in the right quarters by the late Sir John A. Macdonald. It will be recalled that the supplementary provisions to the reciprocity treaty of 1876, which were added in 1887 under the Cleveland Administration, gave the United States the exclusive right to establish and fortify a naval station in the Hawaiian Islands—Pearl Harbor being designated for the purpose. But the continuance of this exclusive right was to be limited by the duration of the treaty. Mr. Blaine desired to make the cession of Pearl Harbor permanent; and such a privilege, together with an agreement that Hawaii should enter into no treaty engagements with other powers without the previous knowledge of the United States, were embodied in the new convention recommended by the Hawaiian Government by Mr. Carter, its Minister at Washington. What was known as the Reform party was then in power at Honolulu, and its Cabinet earnestly endeavored to secure the signa ture of Kalakaua to the amended treaty.

According to the writer in the *Review of Reviews* these efforts would undoubtedly have been successful but for the interposition of Canadian influences through the agency of the Hawaiian Attorney-General. The New York *Sun* is surely right in its surmise and proceeds to give some reasons why Canada has had the temerity to interfere with the negotiations inaugurated by the United States. It says that Yankee ascendancy in Hawaii is obnoxious to the Canadians as shutting them out from the Australian trade, and being in general detrimental to the commercial interests of British Columbia, and especially of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It happened that while the negotiation of the new treaty was pending the Hawaiian Attorney-General, Mr. Ashford, who is a Canadian, got leave of absence to visit home. While in Canada he was in close conference with Sir John Macdonald and became a guest of President Stephen of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Upon his return to Honolulu he astonished his colleagues by throwing his utmost influence against them, with the result that the King ultimately refused to sign the proposed treaty. The reason subsequently given in the Legislature by Mr. Ashford for his course was that to surrender the right to make treaties with other powers without supervision by the United States was a surrender of independence. It was also, he added, peculiarly inexpedient as precluding some advantageous commercial arrangements with Canada, which he would presently communicate.

The *Sun* also undertakes to tell the Hawaiians what they have lost by coquetting with Canada, and says that, "It is manifest, that both the United States and the Hawaiian Islands have been damaged by Canadian interposition. The United States are left without any guarantee of permanent influence, for the cession of Pearl Harbor is terminable with the treaty making it. The Hawaiians, on the other hand, through the tremendous drop in the price of sugar in the American markets, find themselves thrust down from the immense special advantages which, since 1876, had constituted their main source of wealth. Had the treaty been concluded, the Hawaiians would have lost nothing by the free inflow of sugar from Cuba and Brazil into the United States. They would have occupied precisely the same position as that held by the sugar growers of Louisiana. For it will be remembered that, in return for the desired concessions, the United States promised to give Hawaii full participation in the bounties granted to American producers of sugar. Such bounties the Hawaiians have lost, and they have gained absolutely nothing in exchange for Canada." But from later intelligence from the Islands it is evident the people are not grieving very greatly over the failure of the United States to secure a monopoly of the Hawaiian markets.

Decline in the Marriage Rate.

This is the season of the year when the list of marriage announcements increases greatly. The betrothals of the summer are fulfilled in the weddings of the autumn, and in all the circles of society we have abundant and practical proof that the cry about the failure of marriage, which has been raised by a few pessimistic philosophers, both men and women, is not heeded by healthy minds, and does not check the growth of the sentiment which results in matrimony. It may be true that there has been a decline in the marriage rate of highly civilized countries during recent years. That is a matter of statistics, which are indisputable. But because there has been such a decrease we have no good reason for concluding that the desire for marriage has lessened proportionately or that the institution of matrimony has fallen into any disfavor. It means simply that more people are unable to gratify the desire for mating than under the older social conditions. The great and pervasive emigration movement in Europe must have tended to reduce the marriage rate in the countries most affected by it, and, as a matter of fact, they are the countries where the decline is most noticeable. Naturally, emigration makes a heavy drain on the young and enterprising unmarried men, and carries them away to different associations. The enormous draft which the armies of Europe make on the young and vigorous men of the great States also assists to a marked degree in lowering the rate in them all. Modern civilization, moreover, requires the employment of vast numbers of young men in professions and occupations which shut them out from matrimony hardly less than the military service itself. Railways and telegraphs, engineering and mining enterprises, ocean transportation, the new methods of selling merchandise by the means of a multitude of travelling agents, and the slow preparation for strictly professional careers act as obstacles to marriage in youth, and therefore lessen the probability of its occurrence at any period in life. More men, proportionately, are nomads and adventurers than in times past, and the unsettlement of their lives of course tends to keep them from marrying, for marriage goes with the fixedness and permanency of homes. Even in this new country, and even among the farming population, whose inclination to early marriages has always been especially strong, this migratory spirit is exhibited to a striking degree. The loneliness of farm life and the severity of the manual labor of the farm are sending the young men to the towns, whose aggregate population is increasing at a ratio so much greater than that of the country. Of course, these must add to the ranks of the bachelors while they are striving and hustling to make their way under new conditions. The decline in the marriage rate, accordingly, is easily explainable on other grounds than the pessimistic theory of the growth of an actual disinclination to matrimony because of skepticism as to the advantages of the institution. If fewer people marry, proportionately, it is not because the rest do not want to marry, but because the circumstances of their lot prevent them from gratifying their desire to be mated. That is a far more defensible theory, so far as concerns the great mass of the unwedded. It applies to all unmarried women and to most men in the same condition. The bachelors from choice are an insignificant number. The voluntary old maids do not exist, unless in convents. In the circle of society where the greatest wealth exists, and where consequently the material obstacles to matrimony are least, marriages, and early marriages, are most frequent, as the autumn weddings prove, year after year.

A certain father, who thought he knew the answer to everything, was asked yesterday by his little daughter: "Pop, when you're through milking a cow, how do you turn it off?" He has not answered yet.

WILL THEY ABANDON UGANDA?

A Step Proposed that Might Lead to a Massacre in Africa.

The report that the British East Africa Company will abandon Uganda has made quite a sensation in England. The London *Times* has published several columns about it, and has urged the Government to avert a disaster that may involve in disgrace the Ministry that is responsible for it.

A year ago, in accordance with the treaty between Germany and Great Britain, the British East Africa Company took possession of Uganda. It sent Capt. Lugard there with an adequate force. He built a fortified post near the King's palace, and though the King was not anxious to become a vessel of Great Britain, Lugard secured sufficient influence among the King's advisers and the people to compel Mwanga to sign a treaty acknowledging the rights of the company. This step secured peace to the land, and the white enterprises there have been making wonderful progress.

Last spring it was proposed in Parliament to guarantee the interest on the money needed to build a narrow gauge railroad from the Indian Ocean to Uganda. The Government seemed to favor the idea. It was believed by those who had studied the project to be the most promising railroad enterprise yet projected in Africa, and its entire necessity if Great Britain was to control the vast inland regions near and beyond Victoria Nyanza. Looked at in a broad way the railroad certainly appeared to be a wise investment of money if it is worth while to invest any capital at all in African enterprises. Some members of Parliament, however, declined to permit the bill to go through without extensive debate, to which, in the latter days of the session, the Government would not agree at that. "I did not think such sounds could come from such a pretty nose," exclaims the disenchanted swain. And finally the poor man, his affections overborne by the gnawings of his stomach, insists that his wife shall stay to take long enough to cook something for his repast. Whereupon she quits him in a rage and her father and brother beat him until he is covered with bruises. If this be just treatment what are the rights of married men and who is to enforce them? In matrimony most women, and men too, find their highest pleasure. But who shall say that wedlock is delightful when the wife snores in the presence of the raw sausages that she should be cooking for her hungry husband's meal? And who will enter into wedlock when he knows that resentment of such snoring will bring upon him painful physical chastisement at the hands of his father-in-law and brother-in-law? Such experiences as those of the victim of snoring sleepiness have filled literature with a cynicism that all women resent. Both the Arabs and the French likened marriage to a besieged fortress, because those who were within wished to get out and those who were without wished to get in. Montaigne likened it to a bird-cage for a similar reason, while old Sir John Davies sang:

Wedlock, indeed, hath oft compared been
To public feasts where meet a public rout:
Where they that are without would fain go in,
And they that are within would fain go out.

Even the gentle and optimistic Emerson asked the question: "Is not marriage an open question when it is alleged from the beginning of the world that such as are in the institution wish to get out and such as are out wish to get in?" And now comes the snoring woman with the pretty but resonant nose that, despite the thousands who testify to the contrary, sounds a note in harmony with the poets and philosophers, indeed be deplorable in the work which has made such remarkable progress is suddenly abandoned. In fact, the withdrawal of Lugard from the country would be likely to put an end to its development for many years to come.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ANNOYED.

Somebody in His Household Divulging His Private Affairs.

Since the time of the baccarat scandal there have continuously appeared in the sensational papers comments upon the private life and domestic affairs of the Prince of Wales, which are known to have caused the Prince great annoyance. As a rule, the royal family pay little attention to the gossip which is retailed in the "Society" journals, as much of it is the merest trash. But the later articles are of quite a different stamp, and betray a knowledge of the subject treated of. It is evident that they are written or inspired by some one having access to the inner circle. The Prince first complained to his private secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, and that official instituted a series of inquiries and detective schemes on the theory that some of the servants were guilty of tale bearing, but all efforts to trace the leak to such a source failed. This has led to a suspicion that the offender is one of the higher members of the household—one upon whom suspicion would not naturally fall.

It is recalled that about two years ago it was notorious in Fleet street that the dissipated scion of a noble family, a man related to one of the chief officers of the Prince's household, regularly peddled "Prince of Wales news" wherever he could find a sale and lucrative market for it. The annoyance experienced by the Prince led to instructions similar to those on foot, and an innocent relative of the family, who was himself wrongly suspected, got out of his embarrassing position by securing for the peddler of royal gossip a position in a distant colony, whereupon the trouble ceased for the time being. It is believed that something of the same kind has been going on lately, but until the guilty person is detected, all the members of the Prince's official family will be under an unpleasant espionage.

Shopping in Cairo.

During their stay in Cairo, the late Canon Liddon and his sister, Mrs. King, occasionally went shopping, and the lady gives the following account of the Oriental bartering: "De Nicola (the courier) asked the price of an article, and then offered one-half; the seller protested he never altered his price; then De Nicola folded up the goods, put them on a chair, and said, "Very well do not waste more words. I shall give you so-and-so." The merchant screamed; De Nicola gesticulated; then they shook hands, touched foreheads, etc., and I thought the matter was arranged, when De Nicola whispered to us, "Now the real battle is going to begin." They screamed, stamped, thumped, and finally De Nicola threw back all our purchases, and said we would go to another shop, naming it. At once the salesman caved in, and protested he would rather give us his goods than that we should go away empty-handed, and so the purchase was conducted with smiles, handshakings and the usual greetings of lip and forehead, and a backsheesh was given us into the bargain."

The Merry, Merry Censor and the Press.

The Russian censor is as busy as ever in dealing with English journals which express their opinions freely. One of the Birmingham papers, for instance, has been steadily refused for several successive daily issues during the past fortnight to be admitted to the Baltic provinces, "Refuse" being written across every postal wrapper by the authorities, and the paper having at once been returned to England. A recent number of "The New Review," which had an article on "Russia under Alexander III." has had that portion cut out of every copy which has arrived by post, preceding and succeeding articles having likewise been damaged by the censor scissors, while a black patch has been placed upon the title-page of the number. An ingenious Englishman, by the way, has discovered a method by which the black patch can be removed from both pictures and printing, so that the matter can be both sketched and read; but, all things considered, it will be well not to betray his secret.

In it.

"Henry asked me to be his wife last night," she told her chum.

"Oh, I'm so delighted, Gertrude. And how did it happen?"

"Well, he asked me and I said 'Yes,' and then he just stood up and folded his arms."

"What! He was no more interested than that?"

"Oh, but you see I was in them when he folded them."

A Teacher.

Preachers have preached me sermons,
I have slept their sermons through:
All my relations have lectured,
My friends have lectured too.

My foes have given me warnings,
And I have taken them not;
Friends and foes and relations
I never heeded a jot.

Their words were the essence of wisdom,
There was nothing they didn't foresee;
And not one atom of all they said
Has ever remained with me.

They were staid and pallid and solemn,
They were gray and wrinkled and old;
My teacher has cheeks of roses,
And hair of the sun's own gold.

His words run into each other;
He stammers and babbles and cries;
He doesn't know he is powerful,
He never dreams he is wise.

But in three short years he has taught me
More than those gray beards staid
Had taught in the seven-and-thirty
Before he came to their aid.

Snoring and Sausages.

An item of news in the morning papers the other day gave a glimpse of the skeleton in the closet of a certain home in a certain city. A man marries a pretty girl, and is glad. But the pretty girl is one of the seven sleepers. She sleeps when she should be cooking sausages for her husband's breakfast, and snores at that. "I did not think such sounds could come from such a pretty nose," exclaims the disenchanted swain. And finally the poor man, his affections overborne by the gnawings of his stomach, insists that his wife shall stay to take long enough to cook something for his repast. Whereupon she quits him in a rage and her father and brother beat him until he is covered with bruises. If this be just treatment what are the rights of married men and who is to enforce them? In matrimony most women, and men too, find their highest pleasure. But who shall say that wedlock is delightful when the wife snores in the presence of the raw sausages that she should be cooking for her hungry husband's meal? And who will enter into wedlock when he knows that resentment of such snoring will bring upon him painful physical chastisement at the hands of his father-in-law and brother-in-law? Such experiences as those of the victim of snoring sleepiness have filled literature with a cynicism that all women resent. Both the Arabs and the French likened marriage to a besieged fortress, because those who were within wished to get out and those who were without wished to get in. Montaigne likened it to a bird-cage for a similar reason, while old Sir John Davies sang:

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The Queen Abhors War.

No one takes a keener interest in the proceedings of peace conventions than does Queen Victoria. With all the tenderness of a mother and a true woman she abhors war. She has known well what it is. The experience of the Crimea was to her most painful, as she felt intensely the widowhood of her people at that time. Quickly after the Crimea came the Sepoy revolt, and again her heart was made to bleed for the woes of her subjects. No wonder she shrinks from the contemplation of war. As a Queen she not only presides over the British, but also over all other people. And if she is strong in her goodness, it is because what is behind her. When she invited her wilful grandchild to look on fifteen miles of ironclads, and they only one of many fleets under her orders, she gave an object lesson to the world which the world can never forget. Queen Elizabeth did great things at Tillbury, but nothing that great Queen ever did more powerfully impressed the nations than Queen Victoria's review of the fleet over the waters commanded by Fort Moncton. Let Russia pursue her policy. Let France disturb Europe, as she has always. But Britain sits still on her throne of peace and says, No! There shall be no war if she can prevent it, because war is bad policy to begin with, and, anyway, she says, whichever of you, kings, emperors, or republics, dares to break the peace of the nations has to reckon with The Policeman of the Seas—England. After a while the weak-backling nations will begin to understand the truth and govern themselves accordingly.

Horrible Child-Murder Story.

Madame Laovari, wife of the ex-Minister of War in Roumania, was staying in the Grand Hotel in Paris since August 10th. She was accompanied by her son and a German servant named Anna Melvitz. On Wednesday the party left for Bucharest. Early on Wednesday morning a workman attending to the drains which led from the apartments lately occupied by the visitors, discovered the corpses of two newly-born infants, a boy and a girl, both headless. Proceeding a little further he discovered the missing heads, which must have been thrown down the closet before the bodies. An investigation was immediately set on foot, and then it was remembered that the servant had been mysteriously indisposed, and had refused to see a doctor when her mistress offered. On the mattress there were large spots of blood, and stowed away in a corner of the room were found some linen, a table-knife, and other objects, all blood-stained. The table-knife had evidently been used to cut the heads off the two babies. A *post-mortem* examination proves that the children were born alive. A warrant for the apprehension of the woman has been sent to Bucharest.

A Vessel in Distress.

HALIFAX, Nov.,—The captain of the steamer State of Indiana, which arrived from Boston early the other morning, tells a perilous story from the sea. When off Seal islands the Captain of the Indiana saw a vessel. Glasses were brought to bear but no signs of life were visible. Presently a steamer put in an appearance, which was thought by those on the Indiana to be the Carroll, which left Halifax Saturday afternoon for Boston. An American schooner also bore down on the abandoned vessel. The captain of the Indiana upon seeing the other steamer and schooner near the vessel decided to proceed on his course. Two men were placed on the vessel, but whether they came from the Carroll or the American schooner those on board the Indiana could not determine. The captain of the Indiana says the crew might have been taken off by the steamer and taken to Boston. The name of the vessel was not ascertained.

A Sovereign Remedy.

A young physician commencing practice had among his first patients an uncommonly unclean infant brought to his office in the arms of a mother whose face showed the same abhorrence of soap. Looking down upon the child a moment, he solemnly remarked:

"It seems to be suffering with hydrophathic hydrophobia."

"O, h, docther, dear, is it as bad as that?" cried the mother. "That's a big sickness for such a mite. Whatever shall I do for the crathur?"

"Wash its face, madam; the disease will go off with the dirt."

"Wash its face—wash its face, indade!" exclaimed the matron, losing her temper. "What next, I'd like to know?"

"Wash your own, madam—wash your own."

LATEST BY CABLE.

Appalling Suffering in Russia—General Notes.

Winter began in Russia on Thursday with the first sharp frost. Living men cannot remember any other year in which this simple announcement meant what it does now. There are literally millions of human beings, at the furthest within a six days' journey of London, to whom this frost comes as a sentence of death by starvation. Although the censors have forbidden the Russian papers to discuss the famine the *Novosti* ventures the declaration that 20,000,000 creatures are already without food, and that a sum four times greater than the recent loan extracted from France is needed to keep them alive.

Needless to say, no such sum is forthcoming. Indeed, in the matter of intelligent relief, nothing is forthcoming. Vague figures are given of money raised for the sufferers quite often by eccentric emotional devices of self-denial, which show the warm-hearted childishness of the Slav, but nobody is able to tell how this money has been applied. The only intelligence which reaches us from the doomed districts is of the famine prices put everywhere upon food by the Russian merchants, and of Russian usurers and small traders who are going about trading upon the misery of the peasants, buying hair from the heads of poor girls for a few shillings and stripping houses of every portable article, old icons and picturesque costumes handed down from mother to daughter, and the like, for next to nothing.

Dispatches received in London announce the death at Matabeleland, from exhaustion, of Dr. Doyle Glanville, the leade of the British South African expedition.

The Vulcan Iron Company of Duisberg one of the most important in Europe, declared yesterday at a meeting of the directors that the German iron industry is at the lowest ebb recorded within several years, or since it first achieved its great expansion under the protective policy of Bismarck. The causes are said to be partly on account of overproduction and partly because of the American McKinley law.

Grand Master Austin of the Orange Lodges, in England has resigned. He gives as a reason for his withdrawal that for a long time past he has been annoyed by numerous letters, some acurrilous, others merely splenetic, from brethren of the Order who hold him responsible for not being sufficiently energetic in organizing opposition to Irish Home Rule.

Shanghai advices received here by steamer state that a rebellion was planned to take place in China and that the plot may yet be carried out. Six foreigners, it was reported, were engaged by the Kolao Hui, a big secret society, to go to Pekin and blow up the imperial palace which would be the signal for a general outbreak against the present dynasty.

Give Old Sol a Chance.

Now that the "melancholy days" are at hand when old Sol may be expected to coquet a good deal with the clouds, it is well to call to mind the teachings of science touching light and its influence upon the human system. That light has a powerful influence on the human organism all physicians agree though it is doubtful whether all fully appreciate the benefit to man of this life-giving and life-qualifying agent. In a recent article on the subject Dr. J. H. Ross of Leipzig asserts that "not even fresh air is more necessary to our existence and well-being, and that no other agent exerts so great an influence upon the nervous system, the medium of our intellectual activity and spiritual life." To the influence of light he attributes the fact that the inhabitants of northern latitudes are naturally inclined to regard life more seriously than those who dwell in sunny climes. He refers to the cerium glance, to which every physician sees witness, that the want of light exerts a prejudicial influence on the character and direction of thought, producing gloomy and depressed feeling.

From these and other general facts Dr. Ross concludes that the nervous excitability and nervous energy in civilized man is due in great part to the exclusion of the light not only from the eyes but also from the skin on which it exerts a healthy action. He says: "The climate of Northern Europe would hardly favor our going back to the habits of our barbarian ancestors, but it would certainly be more conducive to the health of our children, if they lived more in the open air, and with their hands and arms and neck and shoulders exposed." Dr. Ross would have the windows of dwelling houses made much larger—at least large enough to light up every corner—and shaded as little as possible, except only in summer when the direct sunlight becomes painful. "The dim religious light which so many people like to cultivate in their homes," Dr. Ross says, "would not keep a plant alive and is scarcely less prejudicial to man." Especially would he have the sleeping rooms well lighted and the beds exposed to the full light as much as possible. Dr. Ross concludes his article by quoting from the Italian proverbs:

If you won't admit the sun
For the doctor you must run.

Nothing is so certain as that lying does not pay, but there is a great deal of it done, all the same.

Are Newspaper Directories "Privileged Publications."

A most interesting suit has been brought against Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of Newspaper Directory fame, which will be interesting to all newspaper publishers. W. D. Boyce, Publisher of the Chicago Ledger and Saturday Blade, have entered action against the New York firm for $50,000 damages. The cause of this action is a subject in which every publisher and advertiser is interested. Laying aside the question of damages, which interests no one except defendant and plaintiff, the point as to what right any newspaper directory publisher has to guess at the circulation of any newspaper, and print it, will possibly be decided in a legal way before this case is finally adjusted through the courts. Every editorial association has discussed this question at each meeting, but no *legal test* has heretofore been made. It is the opinion of some lawyers that newspaper directories are not "privileged publications," such as R. G. Dun's and Bradstreet's. They are not issued with a key and under contract that they shall not be used by any one except the subscriber. Therefore it is their opinion that the publisher of a newspaper directory must either print the figures given him or leave the circulation rating of the paper out entirely or make himself liable for any damages arising from wrong quotations. The case will be watched with considerable interest.

An Ingenious Pencil Check.

In pencil factories pencils are counted by an ingenious apparatus which takes the form of a number of parallel grooves. An operative takes a handful of pencils, and rolls them along the board in which these grooves are, with the result that each groove is filled and the board is set aside. As the number of the grooves in the boards are known, this prevents any further trouble in counting.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

The difference between a porous plaster and a lottery ticket is that the plaster draws something.

An Honest People.

The history of Iceland as a nation extends back more than 1,000 years, yet the records show but two thefts in all that time. There is not a single prison on the island; such things as locks, bolts, and bars are unknown and there are neither watchmen nor policemen.

The Kimberly Company made a clean profit in diamonds last year of $5,000,000.

Large poppies have appeared on French brocades.

Around the World in Eighty Days.

Did Jules Verne ever think that his imaginary Phileas Fogg would be eclipsed by an American girl, who once made the circuit in less than seventy-three days? But Phileas had to take "second money." The fame of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has gone around the world long ago, and left its record everywhere as a precious boon to every nation. In the whole world of medicine, nothing equals it for the cure of scrofula of the lungs (which is Consumption.) Coughs and bronchial troubles succumb to this remedy, and the blood is purified by it, until all unsightly skin blotches are driven away. Don't be skeptical, as this medicine is guaranteed to every purchaser. You only pay for the good you get.

Boarder—"It looks now as if the weather had settled." Landlady—"Yes, it has set a very good example."

How she Became a Missionary.

"I'm doing missionary work a good deal of the time," was the reply of one of the most charming women of New York, to a friend, who asked how she busied herself. "I see by your looks you wonder what I mean by that. I'll tell you. A few years ago life was a burden to me. I had been a victim to female weakness of the most aggravated character for a long time, and the doctors failed to help me. Existence was a long, steady, terrible torture—a lingering, living death. One day I saw Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription advertised in the newspaper. Something in the advertisement impressed me favorably. I caught at the glimmer of hope it held out as the drowning man is said to catch at a straw. Still, I did not dare to hope. But I got the medicine, and behold the result! I feel so well, so strong, and O, so thankful, that I go about telling other women what saved me. In no other way can I so well show my gratitude to Dr. Pierce, and to the man who proved such a benefactor of women, and my love for my suffering sisterhood."

The milliners are taking well to the *peau de soie* ribbons.

Falling Off a Log.

"As easy as falling off a log," is an old saying. When it was first uttered, nobody knows. Nothing is easier, unless it is the taking of a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These act like magic. No griping or drenching follows, as is the case with the old-fashioned pills. The relief that follows from this the action of Nature in her happiest moods; the impulse given to the dormant liver is of the most salutary kind, and is speedily manifested by the disappearance of all bilious symptoms. Sick headache, wind on the stomach, pain through the right side and shoulder-blade, and yellowness of the skin and eyeballs are speedily remedied by the Pellets.

Fine ostrich feathers are quite noticeable among elegant effects.

A neglected case of cold in the head may cost you your life. Why run the risk when Nasal Balm offers you a speedy relief and certain cure. Sold by all dealers. Try it.

"It is the little things that tell," says an old adage. Yes, especially the little brothers.

GIBBON'S TOOTHACHE GUM.
For sale by Druggists, Price 15c.

Visiting and carriage toilettes are announced of brocades, small designs, with satin panels, vests, etc.

We cannot all be First,

but T. A. SLOCUM of 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont., must feel more than ordinary pride in the success of his valuable preparation, for the cure of lung diseases viz: SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. No preparation of the kind has ever met with the same success in the same time and the testimonials in its favor are all from the most authentic sources. Every druggist sells it. 35 cts. per bottle.

Pearl white silken fabrics are more favoured than the bluish or dead white, or delicate cream shades.

Blood Supply.

To one cupful of boiling milk add same quantity of St. Leon water "cold." Drink before, with or after meals freely as necessity requires. You will feel such glow, inconceivable warming and thrilling of the pulses, such bracing of nervous power, such elevation of vital and mental force inconceivable, surpassing all preparations to supply life ever discovered. "We possess overwhelming authority."

Some very neat crepes are in striped designs, covered with tiny flowers.

Would you like to exchange your sallow cheeks for those glowing with health's roses? Then try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They rebuild the system and make life as bright as childhood's dream.

On the Californian peninsula the children are cradled in turtle shells, and they go to sleep by the rocking of these quietly as well as our babes do.

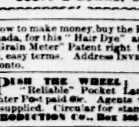
Athletes all over the world chew Adam's Tutti Frutti Gum. Healthful and beneficial and aids digestion. Sold by all Druggists and Confectioners, 5 cents.

If you would abolish avarice, you must abolish the parent of it, luxury.—[Cicero.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have difficulty of Breathing—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

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Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER

It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by using Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

How to make money buy the Patent right for Canada, for this "Hair Dye" and invigorator, "Grain Meter" Patent right for Canada for sale, easy terms. Address INVENTOR'S UNION, Toronto.

"PUSH THE WHEEL; IT LIGHTS"—"Reliable" Pocket Lamp and Cigar Lighter Post paid 60c. Agents wanted. Dealers supplied. Circular for stamp. NOVELTY INTRODUCTION Co., Box 306 B Galt, Ont.

AGENTS. Live Insurance Agents to call upon or write for the CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION. Liberal Terms. Address J. W. SPENCE, Secretary, Toronto.

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CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH
Is a certain and speedy cure for Colds in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.
SOOTHING. CLEANSING. HEALING.
Instant Relief. Permanent Cure. Failure Impossible.
In all recorded diseases are slowly symptoms of Catarrh, such as head-ache, partial deafness, ringing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nasal drop, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, procure Nasal Balm at once, and without delay begin the use of it. Thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured by this remedy. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price 50 cents and $1.00 by addressing
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CARFIELD TEA cures Constipation, Sick Headache, restores the Complexion, Get Free Sample at Garfield Tea Agency, 22 Church st., Toronto.

Use the B. F. P. COUGH DROP. Ask your Druggist, Grocer, or Confectionary for them. Manufactured by the TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY Co., Toronto.

OUR NEW BOOK "Home and Home" a complete house wife's guide by Marion Harland, the greatest living writer on household affairs. Send for illustrated circulars and terms. WM. BRIGGS, PUBLISHER, TORONTO.

COMPOUND OXYGEN
Will cure diseases which Medicine is unable to reach. It will cure every nerve in the human body. It imparts to all the vital forces of the system a new and healthy activity, gives back to nature the power she has lost, and strength to resist and overcome disease. Send for circular. W.P. CORNELL, 181 D'arcy st., Toronto

ASTHMA CURED BY TAFT'S ASTHMALENE FREE
Send your address, and we will send you a full sized bottle. DR. TAFT BROS. ROCHESTER, N.Y. Can be had of druggists. Office 84 W., TORONTO, CANADA.

ACENTS WANTED ON SALARY
or commission, to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making $5 per day. Sample 25c. Empire Eraser Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis., Box XII.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address, P. Jarvis Layne, M.D., Inkia, N.Y.

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Beware of Imitations.
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ask for and see that you get
Dawson's Chocolate Creams
The Great Worm Remedy.
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.
We are distributing agents for McJunkin's CELEBRATED ENGLISH SHEEP CASINGS, put up in kegs of 50 bundles. Finest American Hogs' Casings on hand.
Orders filled for any desired quantity. Lowest prices to the trade. JAS. PARK & SON

LADIES
USE MIRACULOUS WATER
If you wish to be beautiful. Clears the complexion, cures Pimples etc. Price 50c. by post. Ask your Druggist for it or write to P. BRUNET, 31 Adelaide W., Toronto.

It Must be Experienced to be Fully Appreciated.
The improvement made in SOUPS AND GRAVIES by the addition of a little JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

USE CHESTER'S CURE FOR
Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, &c.
TORONTO BREWERY, Toronto, Ont.
I must candidly say that yours is one of the most extraordinary medicines I ever came across in my life. I have caused an invalid to use it, and intend to recommend it far and wide.
T. W. K. CHESTER, Montreal. E. CHESTER, Brewer, Toronto.
For sale by all druggists. Largest size 25 cents. Should your druggist has not got it in stock, remit $1 and you will receive it by return. Address W. K. CHESTER, 69 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal.

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SOAP
Is the only reliable and safe Soap to wash your head with. It preserves the hair, makes it grow, keeps the scalp healthy.
Beware of Imitations and always ask for BURTON'S.

ARE YOU the man we are looking for?
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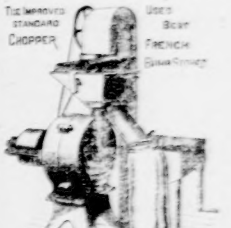
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When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P.O. address. H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
DIVIDEND No. 71.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current half-year, and a BONUS of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th days of November, both days included.
By order of the Board,
D. COXWELL, Cashier.
Toronto, October 31st, 1891.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
LONDON AND CANADIAN LOAN AND AGENCY CO LTD
103 Bay Street, Toronto.
Capital $5,000,000.
Money to Loan on improved farms, city and town property at lowest rates of interest and at lowest current rates. MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES purchased.
Apply to local Manager for particulars.
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Choice farms for sale in Ont. & Manitoba.

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STEEL WIRE
FOR WOOD OR IRON
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For Sale by all Dealers.

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USEFUL BOOK FOR EVERY FARMER
Send postal for new Catalogue of Chopping Machines, Root Cutters, Grain Crushers, Feed Cookers, Wood Saws, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. BRANTFORD, ONT.

FALL FUN.

"The best thing out—an aching tooth."

"Money is tight." "No wonder, so much of it goes to the saloon."

How to get a woman to keep a secret—Give her chloroform.

Amy—"Love conquers everything." Mabel—"Not everything. Marriage sometimes gets away with love."

"Don't cry, mamma. If grandpa dies and goes to heaven, perhaps he'll send us some angel cake."

Every young man has a private idea that the woman who gets him will win a prize. Somehow his sister entertains a very different idea.

Mother—"Now, child, what makes you think Susan steals the sugar?" Son—"Cos I heard pa tell her that her lips tasted awful sweet."

Mr. Swagseeker—"Miss Overage seems to have a penchant for pearls." Miss Keene—"No wonder; she's old enough to be the mother of pearl."

When a man is looking for a wife he wants an angel, but when he goes to housekeeping he sometimes says ugly things because he didn't get a cook.

Pipkin—"Did the native chiefs give the Rev. Dr. Tupence a warm reception upon his arrival in Africa?" Potts—"Why, yes, they were tickled enough to eat him up."

Visitor—"Ah, Johnny! I am pleased to see that you gave your sister the larger share of the apple." Johnny—"I had ter. If I hadn't she'd 'a' told on me for hooking the apple."

Hotel Keeper—"You dirty tramp, you can't sleep on these steps." Fitz William—"Yes, I can." Hotel Keeper—"I tell you I won't allow it." Fitz William—"That's different."

When the sermon is extremely long,
The tired and wicked sinner
Has but a single thought—to wit,
"Will I be late for dinner?"

Jasper—"Old Miserly has committed suicide." Jumppupp—"Is that so? Well, well! He always did take everything he could lay his hands on. He has ended by taking his life."

Vice versa—"Kuldy, old boy, do you dictate much to your pretty typewriter nowadays?" "Dictate to her? That little redheaded thing over there? No, sir. She dictates to me. She is my wife."

THREE WOMEN WALK TO INNER AFRICA.

Struggling Through High Grass With Plenty of Lions About.

Three women footed it in July and August last from the Indian Ocean over 200 miles to Mashonaland. They were members of an Episcopal order, and were trained nurses sent out to take charge of the hospital which has been started in that new country. The Bishop of Mashonaland expected that provision would be made to carry these young women in hammocks into the interior, but the force of porters was unexpectedly small, and the women said they would endeavor to walk.

With extraordinary courage they set out on the journey. There was no wagon road, and for much of the way no paths were found. The party suffered terribly at times from thirst. At night the bush was always alive with lions, hyenas, buffaloes, leopards, and other animals. At one time the party observed two lions drinking quietly thirty rods from them.

The grass often exceeded twelve feet in height for miles, and some days the little caravan marched through incessant rain. They suffered severely from the desertion of their porters, and of the thirty-two carriers with whom they started only four remained at the end of their journey. The women had no tents to sleep in, and altogether they made the journey under conditions which would have tried the strength and courage of the stoutest men. They safely reached their destination, however, and they are the first white women to have made such a journey into the interior of Africa, the others travelling either on steamboats or being carried in hammocks or chairs.

The Suez Canal in Time of War.

Some excitement and a very marked sensation has been caused in England by the startling report made by Lord Charles Beresford, who lately spent considerable time in a careful inspection of the Suez Canal. His report says that in time of war the canal could easily be rendered useless, and goes so far as to supplement this by saying it will not only be useless but a dangerous element it counted upon as one of England's resources. Lord Charles shows that at one point on the canal, where the banks are rocky, a small quantity of dynamite would blow the mass of rock into the channel and make it impassable. He points out that this might be done at a critical moment, and in such a way that the British troop ships would find themselves caught and unable to get out at either end. For this reason Lord Beresford holds that the Cape route to India must be regarded as the real line of communication in the event of European war. Somewhat in connection with this subject, and suggestive in its way, the fact is commented upon that the British regiment returning to England from China next month is to make the trip eastward by way of Canada. This will be the first practical test of the empire's military highway eastward across America, and the result is looked for with much interest. Lord Salisbury evidently considers the report on the Suez Canal to be worthy of consideration for he has stated that he regards the C. P. R. route to be of inestimable value in case of trouble in India.

How to Make Beef tea.

"Let her have milk and beef tea," said a physician the other day, turning from his patient to her mother. "By the way, do you know how to make beef tea? Oh, I don't mean what people ordinarily call beef tea. I call that slops. You get some good steak and cut it against the grain into the thinnest possible pieces. Half fill a glass preserve jar with the meat adding a little salt and pepper, cover the jar tight and place it in a kettle of warm water on the stove to simmer for an hour. Then let it boil for five minutes. There will not be much more than two tablespoonfuls of the tea, and that will be pure nourishment. Give the patient one tablespoonful at a time, as it is very strong and rich." The patient for whom this was ordered hated "that nasty mess," as she called the usual beef tea, but she took this tablespoonful with positive relish and she hopes some other invalid will try it and benefit by it.—Boston Gazette.]

Maximum Locomotive Speed.

Most experienced railroad men feel that the possibilities of steam practice are nearly full, and that much greater speed is not practicable. A maximum of ninety miles an hour, with a running speed of sixty to seventy, is all that can be hoped for under the very best conditions. The limitations are numerous, and are well known to all engineers. The Maximum speed of which a locomotive is capable has not been materially increased in a number of years. The schedule time has been shortened, principally by reducing gradients, straightening curves, filling up ravines and replacing wooden structures by permanent ones of iron or stone; by the use of heavy rails, safer switches, improved methods of signaling, the interlocking switch and signal system, the abolition of level crossings; in fact, by improvements in detail and management which permit a higher speed on a more extended section of road because of greater safety and the greater degree of confidence inspired in the engine driver.

Wraps For Egyptian Dead.

The ancient Egyptians were not particular about the wraps in which to shroud their dead. Old napkins, old skirts, and other cast-off clothing were so utilized. It is said that an unpaid dentist bill was found on the person of a lately exhumed mummy whose teeth were in extra fine condition.

A NOBLE REVENGE.

BY JESSIE MACLEOD.

PART III.—A FRIEND IN NEED.

The entrance to Providence Court, Bucklersbury, is so narrow, being an arched passage, that it can easily be passed unnoticed. This passage running through a house to the rear opens on a small paved yard. Gloomy even in summer, over-shadowed by tall buildings on all sides, it is chiefly occupied by the offices of various agents. At the farther end, in the darkest corner, a small house of two stories was occupied by Mr. Issachar, the usurer and money-lender. He resided there all the year round, never taking a holiday, having given up all recreation years ago, when he buried his Christian wife, for whose sake he had been cast out from his people. His only diversion was money-making, not on account of the luxury it purchases, but as an amusing game of speculation. He had no children to inherit it. His affections had withered up, for he was alone in the world. In leading a meditative life, his intellect had become clearer than ever. His advice was sought in many a pecuniary speculation. Those who took it generally prospered.

One fine morning Mr. Issachar sat at a desk close to the wire-blind at the window of his dark office, upon which the sun never shone. Though a hot day on the outer side of the passage, it was chilly in the court, and Mr. Issachar had a fire. He was engaged in taking extracts from financial papers. A small spare man, with hair and beard white as snow, wearing a velvet cap and gold spectacles. His complexion was of the clearest olive; his forehead high, crossed and recrossed by countless lines, delicate as cobwebs; a fine brow, under which his Oriental, long, and even beautiful brown eyes still retained their lustre.

Presently footsteps broke upon the silence of the court. Mr Issachar raised his head, listening. They advanced towards his house. "The trained walk of a gentleman." Long practice had enabled the Jew to judge of a person's position by the tread. "Military, I think," said he.

The regular tramp, tramp of the footfalls stopped at his door, and there was a rap from the highly polished brass knocker, which had been screwed on when the house was rebuilt immediately after the Fire of London.

The door was opened by a young clerk, a German Jew, for Issachar clung to his ancient race. "A gentleman wishes to see you, sir; he will not send in his name."

"I will receive him." Mystery surrounded so many of his clients, that this was nothing unusual.

The visitor was a tall well-made man, with a sunburnt face, and hair prematurely gray. Removing his hat as he entered the room, he stood for a moment regarding the money-lender without speaking, who on his side looked up at him with a questioning expression on his face.

"We have met before, Mr. Issachar. Am I changed past recognition?"

The Jew fastened his intelligent eyes upon him, scanning every feature; then he said slowly: "You are indeed altered; yet I know you by your figure, your eyes, your voice: they are the same as of old. To change like this in so short a time denotes mental suffering. you have been through a fiery furnace, Captain Gravenor

"So short a time! Why it is eleven long years," cried his visitor with a bitter laugh.

"To me it appears short because my life is monotonous. Many events, change of scene, cause time to seem longer. As you left me, so you find me, I have often thought of you—felt for your blighted life."

"You believed in me—that is why I come to-day."

"I never doubted your innocence. How long have you been back? Tell me your story."

"But a few weeks. As for my story there is not much to tell. I was not badly treated on the whole—out there I tried to become resigned and found comfort by going back to the early lessons of a pious mother. Had she lived, I might have been a less thoughtless man." He sighed. "Well, I got a good name in several respects. When the time came for freedom, I went to Melbourne, and lived for eighteen months by my own exertions. I set up as an accountant and prospered better than I expected. But a desperate yearning for home possessed me. I returned—to learn that I had a son." He buried his face in his hands. There was a silence.

"I, too, once had a son—he died. You are better off than I am. Yours lives."

"He is ignorant that he has a father. They have even discarded my name. I have seen him. A noble boy, with his mother's beauty. Then I felt a wicked thirst for revenge spring up within me against the villain who has debarred me from the happiness of his infancy—of witnessing him budding into boyhood."

"Never doubt but there is a hand that will repay. The treacherous only prosper for a time.—Can you fix upon your enemy?"

"Yes, But I have no proof."

"There are strange mysterious agencies at work around us—hidden influences, which we human beings cannot fathom. How is it you walk into this room when I was just about to advertize for you?"

"For me?"

"Yes; for I knew the time had expired for your release. Lift that marble letter-weight on the table before you; read the strip of paper under it."

Captain Gravenor obeyed. "Captain George Gravenor, formerly of the—Regiment is requested to communicate with Messrs. Everett, Solicitors, Bedford Row.—Colonial papers, please copy."

He let the paper fall from his hand "How wonderful—how extraordinary!" he cried.

"Listen!" said Issachar.

Captain Gravenor sat down quite overcome. Here was a friend—at last, at last—one who believed in him.

"Living here apart from the world," commenced the Jew, "it interests me to follow the career of many persons who pass as in a phantasmagoria across life's stage. A brilliant entrance—an exit to be soon forgotten, Monarchs have lived and died; dynasties have passed away; new countries risen. Statesmen made great names, now forgotten. Genius has flashed like a meteor for a time, and soon died. Three generations of names are contained in those safes," and he indicated the rows of them around the office. "All since I have sat at this table, in the same chair, with the same velvet cover, not yet worn out. There are many persons whose actions I have followed and still follow, noting their lives. I piece the fragments together as a child does a puzzle. I think I know the hand that worked your ruin, and say, Wait."

"I must and *will* clear my name," cried Captain Gravenor with energy. "Can you help me to do so?"

"You must remain in London.—How do you propose living?"

"The very subject on which I came to speak. Can you—will you, recommend me as an accountant?"

"Yes: I believe I can do that.—How do your finances stand?" asked Issachar confidentially. "Can I lend you money?"

"Thank you for a kind offer, Mr. Issachar. With my frugal habits I have sufficient for the present. Should it fail, I will come to you."

"Agreed," said the Jew. "Wait. When affairs are ripe, you shall act. I was about to advertise for you, that you might be at hand when a certain event will assuredly come to pass, or I am much mistaken. It will clear your name from all blemish."

"Do that, Mr. Issachar, and I will kneel to you," replied the Captain in a subdued voice, much overcome.

"No," said the old man. "I am only a poor human being, a descendant of a despised race. Perhaps in your case I may be an instrument in the hands of Providence."

Very soon after this interview, Captain Gravenor, under an assumed name, set up as an accountant in a room near Broad Street, where he found employment, thanks to the recommendations of Issachar. He remained unknown and unrecognised, walking the London streets like a ghost returned to his former haunts, with a strange feeling that George Gravenor was another person from himself altogether. On Saturdays, his one great but melancholy pleasure was to take a return ticket to the seaside place where Felix was at school and watch the boy at play. Sometimes he had a sight of Lena, but this was seldom, as she was her father's companion during his convalescence, reading and writing for him untiringly. Neither she nor her boy knew whose eyes were upon them. Felix imagined his father to be dead. Young as he was, it seemed strange, he thought, that no one ever spoke of him; from an early age he had been checked when he ventured a question.

"I should like to have a photograph of my Papa," he said one day to his mother. "The other boys at school have them whether they are alive or dead."

A look of positive fright passed over Lena's face, and she burst into tears. "Never ask me that again, Felix," she sobbed.

Once he ventured, also saying to Mr. Desborough: "Did my Papa go to Elton when he was a boy?"

"I do not know."

"I wish he hadn't died."

"You must look upon me as a grandfather and father as well, Felix. Do not speak of him again."

Youth is thoughtless. The boy had a vague impression of mystery—that was all. He never renewed the subject.

It was seven months since Mr. Desborough had visited Nicholas Lane; he could walk pretty well now, and was anxious to resume his old habits. Mr. Thorel had taken his place efficiently in the interim. He reported affairs at the bank to be perfectly satisfactory, and Mr. Desborough's presence to be quite unnecessary.

One morning Mr. Thorel drove across the Park from his house in Kensington Gore to Portland Place. Dressed in the height of fashion, with an exotic in his button-hole, he entered Mr. Desborough's library, where Lena sat reading the *Times* to her father.

"I have come for the key of the strong-room," said he. "Lord Harbury is coming this morning to Nicholas Lane for his jewels, his son is going to be married."

"I will go with you," said the banker. "I shall be glad of an incentive to renew my duties."

"But are you equal to it? Do you think if"——

"Quite, and I shall go," said Mr. Desborough. Rising, he opened his desk, taking out the master-key of the iron room at the bank, where plate, jewels, and securities were deposited—a key never out of his possession until his illness obliged him to intrust it to Mr. Thorel in the course of business; but it was returned to him immediately.

His unexpected arrival at the bank was received with many congratulations from his numerous staff; and the old gentleman resumed his chair in the private room with unalloyed pleasure, awaiting the visit of Lord Harbury, who arrived at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Desborough unlocked the strong-room door, then the iron safe containing Lord Harbury's family jewels, which were in an ebony casket. The nobleman pulled out its tiers of drawers to examine them. He held up a beautiful diamond necklace with a large opal pendant. "This opal is considered the heirloom of my family; it is one of the finest in Europe. My future daughter-in-law will wear it on her bridal day." At this moment one of the small diamonds surrounding it fell from the setting on to the table. "Now, how does that come about?" said he. Adjusting his glasses, he closely inspected the jewel. "The setting is damaged. How strange! Why—no—yes—impossible!" He looked up blankly at the banker.

"What is wrong? What is wrong?" cried Mr. Desborough anxiously.

"Are you a judge of precious stones? If so, tell me if you call this an iridescent opal? There are greens and red in it, but no real fire. Mr. Desborough, my opal has been changed!"

"My lord, that is impossible."

"Take care what you assert, Lord Harbury," said Mr Thorel in a menacing tone, a dark frown upon his face.

"How dare you dictate to me what I should say?" cried the nobleman in sudden anger. "I swear that this is not an opal at all, nor even a first-rate imitation.—Desborough, how do you account for this?"

"The opal is as you brought it," again interrupted Mr. Thorel.

"I am bewildered," exclaimed the banker.

"It is not as I brought it; this is a false one."

"Then it was changed before you deposited it with us. Such things do happen in aristocratic families," remarked Mr. Thorel insolently.

"Not in mine, sir," replied the nobleman haughtily. "Besides, I took the precaution of having the jewels examined by Hancock on my way here—seven years ago, when Lady Harbury died. We will go to him now, if you please."

The result was as Lord Harbury had detected: the opal had been stolen. This was a valueless counterfeit,

Poor Mr. Desborough was much agitated. Once made Public, this affair would damage his credit, and ruin him. "We must go to Scotland Yard," gasped he faintly.

"You are not fit, uncle; I will go," cried Mr. Thorel. "We will sift it to the bottom.

"Let me take you home," said Lord Harbury kindly. "I am very sorry to cause you anxiety, and you only just recovering from an illness."

"I do not value my life, my lord, but I do my honour. Who can have done this?" He was much shaken.

When he sat down in his study to think, after recovering from the first shock of the discovery, his energy returned to him in a remarkable manner; always a clear-headed man, he took a sudden resolution. He wired for a celebrated detective to come at once. The result of their conference was a strong suspicion of one person.

"You must come with me to the bank immediately," said the old gentleman. "I cannot rest until the contents of the strong-room are thoroughly examined."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Progress in Science.

Geissler tubes can be converted into brilliant beams of light by being held near a coil or a large sheet of tin plate connected with a pole of an alternating machine, and the prospects are that we will soon have a revolution in the artificial production of light.

Science comes to the front in the manufacture of grindstones. The best now made are composed of a mixture of pulverized quartz, powdered flint, powdered emery, and rubber. They outwear by many years any natural stone.

A new Swedish glass which contains phosphate and chlorine is said to have great advantages over other glass for use in microscopes and other fine lenses. It is of extreme hardness, and is susceptible of the finest polish.

The utilization of the power produced by the ebb and flow of the tides has been made in Havre to work turbine wheels which generate the power necessary to run the dynamos which furnish Paris with the electric light.

A solution called diamond ink has been invented which enables one to write upon glass. It is necessary to allow it to remain upon the glass about fifteen minutes before wiping off.

Now and Then.

Father—"Come, now, my son; stop beating about the bush. Will you bring the coal?"

Old Uncle John—"When I was a boy I didn't beat about the bush much; if I was slow about doing an errand the bush had a fashion of beating about me."

The man who makes the funniest speech at the stag dinner and keeps all the boys in a roar of laughter frequently has nothing to say when he gets home to his wife.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

The first train on the Toronto Belt Line railway was run on Monday afternoon.

At a public meeting the Irishmen of Toronto adopted a resolution expressing sorrow at Parnell's death.

It is believed in Montreal that Cardinal Taschereau intends renewing his opposition to the Knights of Labour.

C. J. Doherty, Q.C., has been appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, vice his father, resigned.

The opening of the new buildings of Upper Canada College, Toronto, took place last week, when the annual distribution of prizes was made.

Numerous complaints are being made of the delay caused to grain and coal in transit by the unusually low water in the Lachine canals.

Mr. John Herbert Beaty, well known in political circles in Ontario, died at the General hospital, Toronto, on Saturday night.

Lieut.-Col. Otter has been authorized to detail an officer forthwith to assist in the formation of the kilted regiment for Toronto.

Twenty-nine new post-offices have been established throughout the Dominion since the beginning of the present month. Of these five are in Ontario.

During the past week there were 32 failures in Canada, against 29 for the corresponding period last year.

Eighty immigrants from Russia, mostly Mennonites, arrived in Winnipeg on Saturday. They are a superior class, and will settle in the neighbourhood of Morden.

Archdeacon Reeve of Chippewyan, Athabasca, has been created bishop of Mackenzie River by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The civic census of Victoria, B. C., gives the population as 22,981, or 6,000 more than the official census recently declared.

The Canadian canals will be open on Sunday to facilitate the transmission of grain to Montreal for the steamships. It is likely the canals will be kept open on Sundays for the remainder of the season.

The Trades and Labour Council of Hamilton have decided to ask the Ontario Government to amend the Factory Act so as to prevent the employment in factories of boys under fourteen years of age.

Shareholders of the Dominion Building and Loan Association, Toronto, have taken proceedings against the board for misapplication of the funds of the association.

The amber deposits at Cedar Lake, N. W. T., are said to be worth $7,000,000.

Mr. Chapleau is seriously ill. He was seized with an affection of the heart in the Department of State on Tuesday, and is under medical care.

Leda Lamontagne has been sentenced at Sherbrooke to seven years' imprisonment for having set fire to her late husband's house at the time he was mortally wounded by her brother.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Trades Union Parliamentary Committee has decided in favor of promoting the local trade options eight-hour bill.

Terrible damage has been done by storms in Great Britain.

Mrs. Parnell's health is still causing grave anxiety.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have determined to pass the winter in Florence.

The Protestants of Ulster are said to be organizing to forcibly resist any attempt to establish Home Rule.

It is rumored in London that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as commander-in-chief of the army of India.

Delegate Ziemanski arrived in Dublin on Saturday from Warsaw, bringing with him a handsome wreath to be placed on Parnell's grave as a tribute of respect from the Nationalists of Poland.

The Pall Mall Gazette regards the defeat of Sir Henry Parke in Australia as ominous, as indicating the entrance of labor as a disturbing factor in colonial politics.

The free schools now open under the recently passed Education Act in England are receiving a remarkable increase in attendance, thus refuting those who predicted the failure of the system.

British Board of Trade returns show a great increase in trade with Canada. During the past nine months wheat and flour imports from Canada were valued at £1,412,-205, against £568,073 for the corresponding period last year.

It is reported that an English Earl, referring to Mr. Gladstone's threats against the House of Lords, gave it as his opinion that as between compulsory attendance and the abolition of the Upper Chamber, most of the Lords would prefer to accept abolition.

Now that Mr. Parnell is dead, Mr. William O'Brien says he feels at liberty to speak freely of the Boulogne conference. He says, without fear of contradiction, that the basis of that conference was the retirement of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party.

Michael Davitt has been chosen to contest North Kilkenny in the anti-Parnell interest.

Mr. William Redmond has been selected as the Parnellite candidate to run for the seat in Cork made vacant by the death of Parnell.

The villages of Ballacurre and Baltray, Ireland, are flooded, and the inhabitants had to be assisted to escape by boats.

The Tipperary tenants on the Ponsonby estate are seeking to come to terms with their landlord, and are praying for the removal of Father Humphreys, who was the head of the Plan of Campaign and the boycotting movement in Tipperary.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says there is a strong feeling throughout the country in favour of a determined effort in the direction of reconciliation, so that should the measure of Home Rule offered by the Liberals not prove satisfactory they may be coerced by a united party.

UNITED STATES.

The drought in New York state threatens to interfere with traffic on the Delaware and Hudson canal, owing to low water.

The mayor and council of Newport, Ky., have been sent to jail for contempt of court in refusing to obey an order issued by the Court.

Prof. Russell, the Alaskan explorer, has returned from Mount St. Elias, which he found to be 18,000 or 19,000 feet high.

United States revenue cutter Rush has been ordered to leave San Francisco and return to the Behring Sea, where she will remain till December 1.

Rev. Phillips Brooks, Boston, has been confirmed as Bishop of Massachusetts.

Two School trustees quarrelled at Hickory, Va., on Friday, and one stabbed the other to death.

A Chicago captain proposes to deepen the great lakes by damming Niagara above the falls.

James Parton, an American author, born in England in 1824, who wrote the life of Horace Greeley, died in Newburyport, Mass., on Saturday.

Despatches from various points in Connecticut and Rhode Island state that the grippe has again appeared.

The Government "rain-making" experiments in Texas have proved an unqualified success.

Three reporters of the Chicago Inter Ocean were killed in a smash-up on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad the other day.

Mrs. Anne A. Dodge, 80 years of age, an inmate of the poorhouse at Butte, Mt., has received notice that there is an estate of $8,000,000 awaiting her in England.

Miss Florence Hartley has been appointed a court reporter at Wichita, Kan. She is the first woman to receive such an appointment.

Alexander Sutherland, of Denver, Col., claims to be the trumpeter who sounded the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. He is eighty years old and well preserved.

The Methodist Ecumenical Council at Washington has passed a resolution protesting against the opening of the Chicago World's Fair on Sunday, as proposed.

It is now believed that from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in north-western Minnesota will be ruined through rain and snow.

Judge Patterson, of New York, upon the application of Henry Sandford, president of the Adams Express Company, has granted an attachment against the property of John Hoey, the deposed president of the company, in a suit to recover over half a million dollars.

IN GENERAL.

It is reported that a herb has been found in Yucatan that cures almost any case of insanity.

St. Petersburg was en fete on Tuesday in celebration of the battle of Navarino in 1827, when the combined British, French, and Russian fleets, under Sir Edward Codrington, the distinguished English admiral, annihilated the Turkish and Egyptian navies.

Two of Balmaceda's staff officers have arrived in Cincinnati and declare that Balmaceda is not dead.

A despatch from Paris says the Hebrew bankers there are combining to make difficult all efforts to float a Russian loan.

Famine prevails in thirteen governments of Russia, and scurvy and typhus are following in the wake of the famine.

It is probable that King Humbert of Italy will visit the Czar next summer at the head of an Italian squadron.

Five hundred students of Kieff University, Russia, have been placed under arrest for revolutionary behavior

A bull fight, under the patronage of President Diaz, took place in the city of Mexico on Sunday, and realized $25,000 for the Spanish flood sufferers.

The Russian Government is negotiating for the purchase of large quantities of breadstuffs in the United States.

The Russian Government calculates that 183,000,000 roubles will be required to meet the necessities arising from the famine existing in various parts of Russia.

Little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has an income of 600,000 guilders, or about $250,000. Her reign will begin August 13, 1898, when she will have attained the age of 18.

The Turks are accused of carrying off Armenian Christian girls in large numbers, and the authorities permit the abductors to retain them on the plea that the girls have become converts to Mohammedanism.

Is Drunkenness Curable.

Is drunkenness curable? is the question discussed in the September number of the *North American Review*, by four of America's most distinguished physicians—Dr. William A. Hammond, Dr. T. D. Crothers, Dr. Elon N. Carpenter, and Dr. Cyrus Edson. While all admit that the habit of drunkenness is curable, and that the appetite for alcohol can be abolished, they are unanimous in asserting that the only effectual method of cure is for the drunkard not to touch anything that can intoxicate, when in process of time nature will restore the tissues of the body to their normal condition and thus gradually cure the habit and abolish the appetite. As to drunkenness being curable by medicine Dr. Hammond is most positive in his denial that drugs can do any good, Dr. Carpenter speaks hesitatingly, while the remaining two do not express an opinion either way. Says Dr. Hammond: "There is no medicine or combination of medicines that will cure a person of the habit of drunkenness—that will destroy his or her habit or appetite for alcoholic liquors. Appetites and habits are not under the control of medicines." This is theory, and no doubt is science as science exists to-day. But theory has before now been obliged to stand aside for clearly demonstrated fact; and it would seem that this will yet be the fate of the view that drugs are of no value in treating inebriety. Dr. Hammond's emphatic statement is evidently intended as a denial of the claim of Dr. Keeley of Dwight, Illinois, that by means of a certain compound of bi-chloride of gold which he had discovered, he has succeeded in curing hundreds of inebriates of the appetite for intoxicants and in the space of a few days only. In this controversy Dr. Keeley has the advantage of having the living witnesses to testify in his favor. One who was himself cured by the Keeley method writing to the New York *Sun* recently stated that almost every day while he was there (at Dwight) men who had been cured years ago came to see the place again saying that they would rather see dear little Dwight than the scenes of their childhood, for they had been born again at Dwight. Whether the cure in these cases is permanent is yet to be demonstrated for, of course, the men are not dead yet. But that it has continued for years in certain cases is indisputable, and nearly all of those who have undergone the treatment are themselves satisfied that the disease has been overcome in them finally and forever. And this to a victim of intemperance who longs to be free will out weigh all the criticism and skepticism of the physicians who proclaim the theory that a cure by such means is impossible.

What The World is Doing.

The sponge industry of the Bahama Islands employs 500 small vessels and about 5,000 men. This industry is being rapidly developed on the Florida coast, and the sponges in this locality are said to be finer than on the Bahamas.

The greatest artesian well in the world has been recently struck in South Dakota. It is 960 feet deep. The water pressure is 225 pounds per square inch, and its flow is from 8,000 to 1,000 gallons per minute.

A railway is now being built from La Paz, in Bolivia, to the headwaters of the River Madeira, in Brazil, which is the main tributary of the Amazon, thus giving a water outlet for the Bolivian products.

The fruit and potato crops of California are so great that a large percentage of them will not be brought to market owing to the price being so low that it will be unprofitable.

A London omnibus company has adopted a device by which the energy required to stop the vehicle is stored in a system of springs, and this power is used to aid the horses to start it.

The silk industry shows that a single cocoon from a well fed silkworm will often produce a continuous fibre more than 1,000 yards long.

The coachmen of Berlin wear a distinctive hat when conveying physicians and are granted the right of way by a city ordinance.

Owing to the salmon industry the Columbia River is said to give out more wealth than any other river in the world.

It is estimated that the cereal crop of Canada has been damaged fully $38,000,000 by insects.

A Double Surprise.

Wilkins—"Will you marry me, Miss Harte?"

Miss Harte—"This is so sudden, you surprise me. Yes, I will."

Wilkins—"And, by Jove, you surprise me, too. I was sure you wouldn't accept me. So sure in fact that I had $5 bet on it. Now I'm five out."

Recent experiments at the Illinois Experiment Station show that the best fertilizer known for land on which wheat is raised is ordinary barnyard manure

Velvet peaches, with their foliage, on a deep cream satin, which set off the natural shades, are said to have made the beholder's mouth water.

TO FLY OR NOT TO FLY.

Mr. Maxim Believes His Machine Will Solve the Problem.

Interesting Experiments With the Twin Screw Aeroplane at Crayford, England

"My machine is intended to rearrange the map of Europe. That's what it is. I have never before told any one exactly what my object was in trying to produce it. You see, I have travelled a good deal about the Continent of Europe, in Germany, Austria, France, and other places, and I have noticed a very great many irregularities about the boundaries of the various countries. Some of those irregularities I do not approve of. I thought it would be a good thing, as my sympathies are very strong, to put them tight, and I intend to do it. This machine, or, as you call it, infernal machine, for such it is, is going to put the map of Europe right. That is, of course, if it succeeds. I believe it will go, I know it will unless some of my calculations are wrong. If it does go it will be the tallest thing done for a few years."

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the maker of Maxim guns, and the inventor of the new "flying machine," was speaking to a reporter in the workshop adjoining his house at Baldwin's Park, Crayford, as he gave this description. He has built a great workshop especially for the purposes of this new machine, and from the workshop a short line of rails runs, along which the machines will travel when the next experiments are tried, in about two months' time. "You see that wood?" he exclaimed, pointing to a thick wood in the park nearly a mile from the workshop, "well, the rails are going to be run all the way there. It will be necessary, as the machine has to have a long run in order to make it rise at an easier angle from the ground. No birds can rise straight up from the ground, and machinery could not be made strong enough to take this machine straight up into the air. It has to rise gradually. Now, with regard to what I am doing with the machine. It's all very well for people to talk about its carrying dynamite and other things. Let the machine first show it can carry itself and then we'll see what else it can carry besides. Last year I carried out some very accurate experiments with complete apparatus and found that it was an easy matter to sustain and carry in the air at forty-five miles an hour a weight of 133 pounds at the expense of 1 H. P. I found that the higher the speed the less the H. P. required to sustain the weight in the air. The experiments were tried at speeds varying from twenty to ninety miles an hour.

"At the present moment I am making a machine on the same general lines, but with an enormous amount of power, using a steam generator of great strength and lightness, having petroleum for fuel and a compound engine made of tempered spring steel. The frame-work of the apparatus is made of very light and hard steel tubes mounted on wheels. In the experiments for which I expect all will be ready in two months, the machine will be run in a straight line on ground to find how much it will lift. Last year in the experiments the machine ran round a 200-foot circle and carried weights from 20 and 100 pounds, and on some occasions as much as 250 pounds with a little machine driven by a single screw propeller, and carrying a dynamo-motor, indicating that with every pound of push given by the propeller 14 pounds could be carried by the aeroplane. The new machine has two screws of very large size, and will be run on a track in a straight line, with carrying arrangements for ascertaining how much it will lift. If it is found that it lifts as much in proportion to the former and as in proportion to the square foot of plane as the small one did last year, it will lift as much as four times its own weight. If it is found that the lift is greater than the weight of the machine, and if it is found that it can be made to lift equally at both ends and sides, then it will be released from the earth and run at a velocity sufficient to raise it from the track.

"If nothing has been overlooked in the mathematical calculations, then the thing will go, and if the thing goes it will do anything, as the world shall see.

"Prof. Langley tried similar experiments only on a very small scale and arrived at the same conclusions so far as concerned the power required. Prof. Langley was good enough to say that, in case the large planes and screws worked with equal success, in proportion as the small ones, the machine would raise itself in the air, but anticipated it would be very delicate business at first to steer it in a rolling and eddying atmosphere. At first the machine will be tried only in a calm, and every provision has been made so as not to have any mishaps or accidents. I believe the thing will go, and then, as I say, I will, with it, rearrange the map of Europe."

"If it goes will you part with it to the highest bidder or do you mean to gratify your own personal political wishes?"

"Well, I expect if it goes I shall be able to get a good many millions for it from any one of the half dozen or more Governments, and I really think I shall go in for honor as well as money. You see, I am well known on the Continent, where I have several friends who are working with me. So far as complete drawings of the machine are concerned there are none, for it is not yet completed in my own mind, and no one is going to see any drawings of it for a long while to come.

Australian Morals.

There is no country in which so high a condition of general comfort, so lofty a standard of proved intelligence, and such large and varied means of intellectual excellence exist side by side with so much turbulence, so lax a commercial morality, and such overcharged statistics of drunkenness and crimes of violence as in Australia. Why should a people which is among the best educated in the world be also among the least commercially sound, the rowdiest, and the most drunken? Let there be no mistake about the question or about the charges which are involved in it. Australian insolvencies are to British as four to one. Convictions in Australia are to convictions in the United Kingdom as two to one. The figures given by Mr. H. H. Hayter, C. M. G., Government Statist of Victoria, though apparently clouded with a purpose, prove the last charge beyond the chance of refutation. The highest percentage of deaths from the abuse of alcohol is recorded in Australia. It is 113 as against 80 even in Switzerland, and as against 46 in England and Wales. In the figures given the issue is confused by the introduction of the statistics of "towns" and "principal towns" of some few countries, though even there Paris reaches no higher than 95 and London falls to 74. In Ireland the deaths from alcoholism are only a little over a quarter of those registered for the Australias. The towns of Denmark rise to the awful average of 274, but it is evident that a full statement of the facts would reduce it greatly.

Where All the Land Belongs to the State.

In China all the land belongs to the State; and a trifling sum per acre, never altered through long centuries, is paid for it by the occupier as rent. The soil in China is so rich that the holdings are generally very small, and it has been estimated that a square mile is capable of supporting 3,840 persons. In this country, nominally, owners of land hold it of the Crown. Although, however, as admitted by Lord Bramwell in letters to the *Times*, this is technically true, yet it is most misleading as owners of a fee-simple estate in land in this country have for all practical purposes an absolute ownership in the land they hold. If an owner dies intestate without heirs his land reverts to the Crown, though the owner had the power of disposal had he so wished. Under similar circumstances a man's personal property as well as his land, if he dies intestate with no next-of-kin, goes to the Crown.

HOW THE MONSOON COMES.

The Face of Nature Changed by the Threatening Advance of the Storm.

Let me try to give a pen picture of the end of an India summer and the beginning of the period when the monsoon rains descend. Day after day the sun pours down withering heat, the air is sick with it, the ground is hard as iron, and gapes in great cracks, as though open-mouthed, pleading to the pitiless sky for a drop of water; the wide expanse of country that a few months past was green and flower-besprinkled is brown, the grass crisped with a fierce heat and falling to powder if rubbed; the trees mostly evergreens, are parched and dusty; no breath of air rustles through, no leaf stirs. They resemble great toy trees, with leaves of painted wood. There is no sound of life anywhere; the noisy, green parrots are silent, and hide from the sun in the heart of the densest and leafiest top.

You may, perhaps, see a crow or mynah sit solitarily on a bough, with drooping wing and gaping beak, heirless in this great purgatory of fire. "The monsoon, the monsoon—will it never come?" you ask as you toss half naked on your bed, worried by prickly heat and insects which shall be nameless, not the worst of which is the persistent, blood-sucking mosquito. Heat apoplexy has, perhaps, prostrated one or two of your friends, and a second in the open air unhelmeted would be sudden death.

"Will the monsoon never come?"

Every evening the sun drops down in the west like a great ball of fire, but leaves the heat behind him. One evening you notice with great joy two or three black clouds climb up the east to take a peep at his descending majesty. They are the advance guard, you think, of the monsoon and it will surely rain before morning. Morning dawns, and the sun sets to blowing his heat furnace strong as ever; the sky is once more a great dome of burnished brass. The monsoon at last blows the warning trumpet, and the soughing of his wind to the far-away horizon calls you out from your bed to the veranda. Nature holds her breath; a great calm, a strange hush—the hush of expectancy—fills earth and air.

Ha! here comes the monsoon. Away on the western horizon a great black cloud wave surges up toward the zenith, blotting out the burnished sky in its progress, just as though you poured ink slowly into a brass bowl. Behind this black wave, and moving with it, is a dense ebon mass, cut every instant by forked lightning and bellowing, deafening thunder. The quick darting adder tongues of flame flash everywhere, search the bellowing heavens throughout from top to bottom, throughout the whole cloud-packed dome.

Now for a second, only for a second, the quick flashing lightning ceases, and an inky blackness, the blackness of Erebus, succeeds, and the thunder bellows as an Englishman in his sea-girt little isle never heard it bellow. It is no distant rumble, gradually rolling nearer and culminating in a resounding crack overhead. No; around, about and just overhead the infernal din never ceases.

The bellied clouds are pregnant with thunder, and the flame forks flashing hither and thither pierce their wombs and loose the thunder from its prison. It reminds one of Michael and his celestial host warring with Lucifer and his legions. It is terrible.

Inside your bungalow the first advancing wind that heralded the monsoon carried with it clouds of blinding dust, which is now piled up an inch high on table and chair and shelf. And still the war of the elements goes on. You cannot hear your neighbor's voice, though he shouts his utmost; the birds, affrighted, shriek in the thickets, and the native servants huddle themselves together in dark corners for safety. The sky opens its floodgates, and rain in torrents pours down without intermission for eighty or ninety hours on the parched earth. Splash! splash! on the roof—not in showers, but in sheets. This is the monsoon.

And when it has passed what a transformation it has effected. The arid plain is one great lake, through which rise innumerable trees of glossy green, and crowding their leafy cathedrals flocks of parrots and mynahs chatter their thanks to God for the welcome rain. The great lake soon disappears, absorbed by the thirsty earth, and reveals a far and fair expanse of verdure beautiful beyond words in its dazzling greenery, and sprinkled with flowers that have shot up in a night, earth's embodied hymn of praise to the Creator for the blessing of the monsoon.

HUNT THIS BRUTE DOWN

He Held a Boy's Head in a Vat of Vitriol Until His Eyes were Burned Out.

A brutal crime was perpetrated by Engineer James A. Bradshaw of the Earle Lock Company at Terryville, Conn., recently. As he was going through the shop he approached W. A. Hough, aged 17 years, who was at work cleaning locks at his bench, and ordered him to go to another part of the shop on an errand. Bradshaw has no authority over the men in the factory, and the boy, acting on the advice of the men in the room, refused to obey. Bradshaw repeated the command, and on a second refusal, picked the boy up in his arms, and carrying him to a vat of vitriol in the room, dipped him in, head downward, several times before the other employees of the room, too horrified to stir at first, could interfere.

The boy's screams were agonizing. His hair was all burned off, his scalp was raw, his face and neck was horribly burned, and both eyes were burned out. His recovery is doubtful.

Bradshaw returned to the engine room and was at once discharged. He walked out of the shop unmolested and disappeared. He has not yet been arrested. The employees of the shop, among whom Hough was a general favorite, threaten to lynch the brute if they find him. Bradshaw is married and is 35 years old.

Blasts From The Ram's Horn.

God can help any man who will take a stand that means something.

There is no nobler occupation than persuading men to please God.

Success on earth may prove the worst kind of failure in heaven.

Every man who knows that sin is wrong knows enough to find God.

Prove that God loves us, and you prove that he suffers when we sin.

The broader the way, the more people you will find travelling in it.

It takes trouble and affliction to get some people wide awake.

Man kills his brother because he has first rejected his Savior.

God never forgets the man who is not afraid of a hard place.

The awful thing about sin is that it tries to destroy God.

Doing wrong always kills something good in your own soul.

Look where you are going, and know where you are looking.

God never demands anything but a reasonable service.

If you were to take the conceit out of some people the remains would defy identification.

If a man hasn't any trousers to put on, will it do just as well to draw on his imagination?

Actions speak more forcibly than words; they are the test of character. Like fruits upon the tree, they show the nature of the man; while motives, like the sap are hidden, from our view.

It has not been known until now how the French explorer, Paul Crampel, met his death in central Africa. Some survivors of his party say he was killed treacherously in ambush. While in a village he asked for water. The natives took him to a well and when he drew near it other natives jumped from the bush, stabbed him in the back, and then threw his body into the well. The survivors, on their retreat to Brazzaville, were reduced to such extremities that they were forced to eat the leaves of trees.

Wall Paper.

I will sell Wall Paper this Fall at your own Prices in order to clear out all old stock.

SPLENDID VALUE !

— From —

7 Cts. to 15 Cts. Per Roll.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY NOV 7, 1891.

TOWN and COUNTRY.

Dr. Lafferty of Calgary, has gone to Ireland for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. Potter and family and Miss McDougall, left on Wednesday evening for a visit to Winnipeg.

Mr. Wm. McCarter left on Wednesday evening for Ontario, for a couple of car loads of stock.

Mrs. Wm Grayson, returned on Monday morning from a four month's visit to Ontario.

Threshers all wire goggles at Boles'.

Miss Lena Simpson, late teacher in the Lethbridge school, spent a few days in town this week, on her way east to Ottawa, Ont.

Wheat is beginning to come in but the great rush is not expected for a couple of weeks yet. The price ranges from 65 to 75c. according to quality.

Ex. Dining Car Conductor Sharples has leased a hotel in Edmonton and has gone to Winnipeg to purchase furniture.

Mr. Russell Wilson left on Monday nights train to visit his father who is ranching, near Dundurn Station on the Prince Albert branch.

The Medicine Hat Times has settled the libel suit against its editor, the Times paying all the costs and publishing an apology

WANTED—A good general servant.
Apply to MRS. CLAY.

A Thanksgiving supper and Entertainment will be given in Campbell's Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 12th, by the Ladies' Guild of the Church of St. John the Baptist. Tea served at 6 p. m.

A meeting of the Royal Arch Masons will be held in the Masonic Hall, Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 19 o'clock. Companions from Regina are invited to attend.

A meeting of the Shareholders in the proposed Milling Company will be held in Brunswick Hall next Tuesday at one o'clock, for the election of Provisional Directors and other important business.

Parties wishing to purchase a fine Fall or Winter Overcoat will do well to call on J. Melhuish.—25.

Mr. W. G. Bell, Grand Master of Masons, will pay Moose Jaw Lodge an official visit on Tuesday evening next. All members are requested to be present.

The snow is all gone again and the roads are a sea of mud. A month of fine weather may be expected, after the little reminder that summer has gone and winter is near at hand.

Mr. Thos. Franks of the Buffalo Lake district has a party of half- breed freighters, hauling his wheat in to town. "Tom" has over 6000 bushels of wheat this season. Pretty good for a bachelor.

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co Money to Loan. Apply to, WM. GRAYSON.

Owing to the backwardness of farm work this fall the C. P. R. have decided to extend the tickets of farm laborers who have been here from Ontario, so that they can remain in the country as long as there is any work to do.

Farmers having first class samples of No. 1 Hard Red Fyfe wheat or any other variety, also Oats, Barley and Pease, Flax or other cereal farm products will advance their own interest by calling upon R. L. Alexander, Dominion Government Immigration Agent, with samples of the same as soon as possible. Mr. Alexander reports within the past few weeks quite a number of Homesteads have been entered for, and this week a father and three sons have been in his office enquiring where Homstead Lands may be had. Every Homestead within 15 to 20 miles of Moose Jaw is being picked up rapidly.

Rev. Dr. McLean, accompanied by his brother William of Lethbridge, left on Tuesday nights' express for a trip to the Old Country. Their ship sails from Quebec on the 21st inst., the interval being spent by the Dr. in delivering lectures in some of the towns of Ontario. On the evening before his departure the young people of the congregation here waited on him at the parsonage and presented him with a handsome gold chain and locket as a token of remembrance. His visit to the old land will extend ever a period of six months, during which he will deliver a course of lectures, already arranged for, on "The Canadian Indians." His many friends here wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return to the Canadian North West, of which he is one of the pioneer Ministers.

Conductors Cunliffe, of Medicine Hat, and Rouatt, of Moose Jaw, were here last week making arrangements for the Lily Evans entertainments. A jovial advance agent conduces much to the popularity and success of his company. The Lily Evans company is doubly fortunate in this respect.—Regina Standard.

At a nomination in one of the North West Constituencies on Saturday last one of the Candidates, to catch a certain vote said that if he were elected he would fill all the sloughs with rats and populate the country with buffalo again.

Mr. A. Powell, C. P. R. section foreman at Caron had the misfortune to loose the sum of $77 on Tuesday last. He had just drawn the amount from the pay car and put it in his pocket and got on his horse to go and hunt his cows and it is supposed in riding over the prairie it worked out of his pocket.

Mr. Thoroughgood of our town met with a very painful accident yesterday, through the accidental discharge of a gun. He and his brother were returning from the hills, south of town, and had placed their guns in the wagon with the barrels resting on the seat between them. By some means one of the guns was set off, the charge taking effect in Mr. Thoroughgoods thumb, blowing it completely off at the second joint. The wound was dressed by Dr. Turnbull and it is expected that no more serious effects than the loss of the thumb will result.

Three new threshing machines, for farmers in this district, arrived on Wednesday. Two were Massey—Sawyer machines for Mr. Jos. Young of Melburn and Mr. Ed. Heath of Marlborough and one was a Case machine for Messrs. Wilson and Campbell of Pioneer. This makes eight new threshing outfits, for the Moose Jaw district this season and two more are expected next week.

MONEY TO LOAN Private Funds on Improved Real Estate Securities.—J. G. GORDON

In our "Threshing notes" in last week's TIMES we forget to mention the machine at work in the Buffalo Lake east settlement. It is the machine purchased by J. R. Young a couple of years ago, but which, this season is under the management of Mr. Jas. owler, and is doing good work. Mr. Wm. Walsh has also purchased a machine from Mr. Alex. Wilson, which he started yesterday on the farm of Mr. D. Mcmillan north of town

The non-payment of the accounts of the census enumerators in Alberta is fast becoming a public scandal. An Ottawa telegram shows that there is the same delay in British Columbia. Mr Gosnell, of Vancouver, was in Ottawa on the 27th Oct., "interviewing the Minister of Agriculture with regard to the delay of the payment of the census accounts, and expects a speedy settlement." We hope he may get it. Thousands of dollars remain unpaid in Alberta in connection with the enumeration for the Dominion election in March last. And still the Government expects to be supported in Alberta.—Calgary Herald.

Lethbridge, Nov. 2.—In this district Mr. C. A. Magrath, the mayor of the town, was elected to the Legislative Assembly by acclamation. In the Macleod district Mr Haultain, the old member, was elected by acclamation.

Medicine Hat, Nov. 2.—Thomas Tweed was he only nominee for the Northwest Assembly, and is therefore re-elected.

Edmonton, Oct. 31.—Frank Oliver was elected by acclamation to the Northwest Legislative assembly for Edmonton district.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 31. —At the nominations here Saturday for the Northwest Assembly, Wm. Sutherland and A. D. Stewart were nominated. The meeting was largely in favor of Sutherland, who will likely be elected by a good majority.

Election Notice.

CANADA,
North-West Territories.

Electoral District of Moose Jaw
To Wit :

Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Electoral District aforesaid, that a Poll has been granted for the Election now pending for the said District, and that such Poll will be open on Saturday the seventh day of November 1891, from the hour of Nine in the morning till Five of the clock in the afternoon in each of the following Polling Divisions, that is to say :—

For the Polling Division

No 1. Tps 10 to 17 inclusive, R. 26, Tps. 10 to 16 inclusive, R. 27, all west of 2nd P. M., at G. M. Annable's store in the town of Moose Jaw.

No. 2. Consisting of Tps. 1 to 9 inclusive, in Ranges 24 to 30, west of 2nd P. M. at J. L. Legare's house, Willow Bunch.

No. 3. Consisting of Tps. 1 to 9 inclusive, in Ranges 1 to 6, west of 3rd P. M. at James Thompson's house Wood Mountain.

No. 4. Consisting of Tps 10 to 15 in Ranges 24 to 25 and S. ½ 16 in Range 24 at the School House in the Coventry School District.

No. 5. Consisting of Tps. 10 to 20 inclusive, in Ranges 28 and 29 west of 2nd P. M. at the Canadian Pacific Railway Section House at Caron.

No. 6. Consisting of Tps. 10 to 20 in Ranges 1 to 6 west of 3rd P. M. at Canadian Pacific Section House at Parkbeg.

No. 7. Consisting of Tps. 18 and 19 in Range 27 west of 2nd P. M at the School House in the Marlborough School District.

No. 8. Consisting of Tps. 18 Ranges 25 and 26 west 2nd P. M. at School House in Carmel School District.

No. 9. Tps. N. ½ 17, 18 and 19 in Range 24 west of 2nd P. M. at School House in Melburn School District.

No. 10. Consisting of Tps. 19 and 20 in Ranges 25 and 26 and Tp. 20 in Range 27 all west of 2nd P. M. at Robt. Moore's House, Buffalo Lake.

No. 11. Consisting of Tps. 20. R. 24 west of 2nd P. M. Tps 21 to 22 inclusive in Ranges 24 west of 2nd P. M. west to Range 6 west of 3rd P. M. at Section House Chamberlin

No. 12. Consisting of 24 to 34 inclusive in Ranges 24 west of 2nd P. M. west to Range 6 west of 3rd P. M. at Gagen and A'Court's house, Brightwater Lake Ranche.

No. 13. Consisting of Tp. 17 in Range 27 west 2nd P. M. at Pioneer School House.

No. 14. Consisting of N. ½ 16, S. ½ 17, Range 24 and Tp. 16 and 17 Range 25 west of 2nd P. M. at Section House Pasqua.

Further, that the persons duly nominated, and for whom votes only will be received are :—

1. James Hamilton Ross, Farmer.
2 John Gilbert Gordon, Advocate.

And further, that unless the Election is otherwise terminated before the time above named for closing the Poll, I will on the eleventh day of November, 1891, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the TIMES Office Moose Jaw in the said Electoral District, open the Poll Books, sum up the votes given for the several Candidates, and return as elected the one person having the majority of votes.

Of which all persons are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Moose Jaw in the North West Territories, this Second day of November, 1891.

J. N. McDONALD.
Returning Officer.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1 Hard	$ 75
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	70
Wheat, No. 3 Hard	65
Oats	25
Barley	30
Potatoes	30
Butter per pound	20 to 25
Eggs per doz	20
Hay per ton	7 00
Bran per ton	17 50
Shorts "	20 00
Chop "	16 00
Flour, per cwt. Hungarian	3 00
" Strong Bakers	2 75

$50 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid to any person returning 13 Shropshire Rams, lost from Eyebrow Lake Ranche. A proportionate share of the reward will be paid to any one returning any number of the rams to Wm. Walsh's Livery Stable, Moose Jaw.

DONALD MCLEAN, 10-17-55.

Box 9, Moose Jaw.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the coming session of the legislature of the North West Territories for an Act to confirm the powers conferred on the Bell Telephone Company of Canada by the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Forty second and Forty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign and Chaptered respectively 67 and 95, in regard to those portions of the Company's work and undertaking which are local and to make the said Company a Corporation under the laws of the North West Territories, and to continue it to carry on its business in the North West Territories, and to construct, erect, acquire, lease, maintain and operate local lines of telephone for the transmission of messages between any cities, towns, villages, or other places in the said Territories and for other purposes.

Dated this Fourteenth day of October, A. D., 1891.

McDONALD, TUPPER, PHIPPEN & TUPPER,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Homestead Regulations !

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North West Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of $10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of $20 is chargable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the settler must declare under which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land :

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

2. Residence for three years anywhere within two miles of the homestead quarter section, and after such actual residence is established upon the homestead for three months next prior to application for patent. Under this system 30 acres must be broken the first year after entry; 15 additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 1 acres to be in crop the second year and so across the third year.

3. The 3 years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, but must perfect his entry by commencing cultivation within six months after the date thereof, or breaking five acres the first year, cropping those five acres and breaking 10 acres additional the second year and also building a habitable house before the end of the second year. The settler must commence actual residence on the homestead at the expiration of two years from date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each of the three next succeeding years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector or the immigration office at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle Station. Before making application for Patent the settler must give 6 months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES

are situated at Qu'Appelle Station and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by any one who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon application for patent made by him, or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to, the 2nd day of June, 1887.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber coal and mineral laws, and copies of these regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba or the North West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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